## The Middlebury Register.

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MIDDLEBURY, VT., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1858.

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THE MIDDLEBURY REGISTER OFFICE IN CORB'S BLOCK, MAIN-STREET

COBB & MEAD. JUSTUS COSS, .... ROPES MEAD

FREM N.

Fur Register will be sent one year, by mail, or delivered at the office, where payment is made strictly in advance, for \$1.50 Delivered by carrier, paid strictly in advance, 2.00 If not paid within six months, 50 cents additional.

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The All communications must be post paid.

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING Done in modern at 'le, and at short notice

BUSINESS CARDS.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR GRATEFUL FOR PAST FAVORS, Dr. O. J. Kells would amounce to his hitherto patrons, friends, and the public generally, that he PARTONS, Friends, and the practice of has taken into connection, in the practice of has taken into connection, in the practice of has taken into the practice of his taken in the practice of CARRIER, M. D., a graduate from the Western Homospathic College, at Cleveland, Ohio. By this arrangement Drs. Extes and Greens hope to be able (in a good degree) to supply the constantly becoming demands for Homospathic Remedies to the Sick.
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N. HARRIS M. D., Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist feeth illed with Crystalized Gold, all operations note in Dentistry as usual, office at his residence on Fark Street, west side of the little Park.

H. KINGSLEY. surgical and Mechanical Dentist, Recome in Brewster's Block, Main St., one do.
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All operations upon the Teeth will be performand accordance with the latest improvement in
the Ari and warranted.

17.

DR. JENNINGS

Would take this method to inform the public that he has concluded to make this place his restience, and would here express his gratitude to his numerous patrons in this, as well as the surrounding towns, and hopes he may still merit their patronage.

Or. Jennings, would inform his patrons

that h has again taken rooms at the Addi-son thouse, where c will give his undivided attention to all who give him a call. Middlebury, Nov. 25th, 1857.

JOHN W. STEWART. MIDDLESURY, VERMONT, LEUCHS and Counsellor at Law, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

CALVIN G. TILDEN. rive and Life Insurance Agent. OFFICE, in the Engine Building. stiddlebury, Nov. 25, 1856.

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THE FAMILY BIBLE. With Notes and Instructions. Published by the American Tract Society. Also the Family Tectamont, for sale at COPELAND'S.

Alphabetical description of what a Husband should be. Always at home, by night and by day.

POETRY.

fold dinners and spinning-wheels never annuy. Discreet, frank and manly, diffusing much joy. Ever seeming much pleased, though his heart

should be breaking.
Freedom and julips he should never be taking. Good, gracious and bountiful, never despising-His efforts to keep his bad temper from rising In every position, if high, or if low, Joyful and witty and always "just so." Kind, tender and thoughtful, despising all strife. Loving home, but not brandy, and good to his

wife.
Merciful, affectionate, pious and true. Never dissembling and never get blue. Onward and upward, forever aspiring, Prudent and careful, of good never tiring. Quiet and amiable, never teasing for dinners, Refusing to associate with very bad sinners. Sustaining a character for integrity bright, Trustful, but ready to stand for his right. Uniting in friendship with good men and wi Very careful to hear when the youngest one crie Willful and obstinate he rever should eem, Xantippe may scaled, but what's that to hom? Zend was atwess in pretty good teim & why shouldn't hasbands take pattern from him? PHILOMEL.

Vermont, June 1858.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A Man marries his own Daughter. The following wonderful and strange story, which we copy from the columns of the Court Journal is as full of terrible romance as any of the wild legends of the middle ages. But for the high authority which endorses it, who should find it difficult to believe in its reality :

In the year 1880, a young Polish gentleman, of birth and distinction was married to a young lady of his own rank in life, with the full and entire approval of parents on both sides. Scarcely had the young couple entered into this new state of life, in which every prospect of happiness seemed secured to them when the revolt broke out, and the young husband, in spite of his peculiar position, hesitated not a moment to leave all and join the patriots who were setting forth to combat for their country. The wife, nothing daunted by the dan-

gers to which she was to be exposed, left in secret her home and family to follow the fortunes of her husband. The perils and frightful privations she underwent in the search after him can scarcely be described. She never beheld him more; for, arrived at a certain village where a terrible skirmish had been fought, she was told that her husband, who had led the Polish party against the Russians, had perished in the combat, and been buried on the field of the encounter that very morning. The news acted as a death blow to the poor young wife, who, succored at a co tage by the wayside by a family of poor peasants at the very risk and peril of their lives, remained in a state of delirium for several days, and died after having prematurely given birth to a daughter, but without having once recovered reason sufficient to give directions or recommendations concerning the Jisposal of the infant, All that the peasants could tell was the fact of the evident gentle birth of the lady, which was apparent from the recherche nature of her dress, and the quality of the few jewels found in her possestion. The poor cottagers knew not what to do in their embarrassment, and bethought themselves of the ewner of the chateau, to whom their village and all it contained belong of right. The baby was borne thither by the family, and the heart of the childless lady beat with tenderness on beholding the little pale flower thus left to perish, unless rescued from the rough treatment it was destined to experience with the peasants.

The child was taken by the lady at first as a mere duty, and because of its helplessness, but as it grew up it became so entwined around that lady's affections that she had but one dread-lest her husband, who was engaged on distant service, should, when he returned home, object to the adoption of the little orphan. This, however, so far from being the case, proved to be the reverse. General Count Cwas moved to tenderness at the story, and at once took the poor infant to his bosom, as his wife had done already. In the course of time it was deemed expedient to adept her in legal form, as they had already done in their affections. The ceremonies necessary were gone through, the Emperor's consent was obtained, and the poor little deserted orphan, of unknown birth and parentage, become in nature and fortune one of the greatest heiresses of

Some few years ago, the new governor, despatched by the military authorities, arrived in great state, to take possession of his new dignity, and, during his initiation, was invited to spend some little time at the chateau. Here he became deeply en-

amored of the orphan and, by his brilliant wit and charming manners, soon captivated her affections. The lever was no longer young, but still in the prime of manhood, while the maiden, accustomed to the almost exclusive society of her adopted parents, looked upon her suitor without objection to the difference of age. In a few short months after his appoint-

ment to the high station we have mentioned, the young lady was married to the brilliant officer, and the peasants of the district still mention, in terms of admiration and astonishment, the wondrous doings, the fireworks and waterworks, the horse-racing and ringing matches which took place upon the oreasion. Shortly after the marriage, the husband took his wife to the seat of his government, where she soon became the admired of all beholders, and is celebrated in that part of Poland, in certain verses which were sung before the Emperor on his visit to the place, as the " Morning Star of P---," in short, for several years all went merry as a marriage bell.

At the end of that period, only two years since, the death of the adoptive mother of the lady caused the disclosure which we have made, and which, not by any means necessary for the marriage, became indispensible for the arrangement of the inheritance after death. At the first word contained in the documents left by the dying lady in the cottage, on bearing the names and dates therein mentioned, the miserable husband sank senseless to the floor-he could not fail to recognize his own offspring in his wife, the mother of his children now standing beside him, and felt himself a guilty and a stricken

At the close of the struggle for independence, when the Poles, beaten on all sides, were forced to submit, Captain Zhad tendered his resignation to Russia, and had acquired titles and honors under the Russian government, although conscience had so stung him that he had deemed it expedient to demand a change of name, which under cover of his new title, bad been willingly granted.

Immediate measures were taken to obtain the advice and protection of the Pope who, after due deliberation, pronounced the marriage valid and the children legitimate, but of course exacted immediate separation. There was no need of this decree. Long before it had arrived at P-, the husband had become a gloomy maniac, and had exchanged the brilliant palace he occupied for the stone walls and solitary cell to which he was perforce conveyed beneath the care of the doctors of

the place. night and day; the malediction incurred by his desertion of his country's cause is regarded by the poor madman as having brought down this terrific judgment on his head. For two long years did the unhappy wife attend him with the most devoted care; but the medical attendants having declared that her presence was contrary to his recovery, she was resolved at length to come to Paris and seek in the distractions and interests of that place some little soothing to her wounded spirit. Of course the society of Paris is divided into two camps—the one adopting her as its proegee, quand meme, the other refusing to acknowledge her, or to admit her into its nost sacred precincts.

Much curiosity is expressed to learn what attitude will be assumed by the Empress, as the story is so well known, known, and the name of the lady grown so familiar in Parisian mouths, in consequence of the discussions which are openly going on about the affair, that it has secome the great social problem of the hour. Meanwhile the lady may be seen daily taking her drive in the Champs Elysees and her two girls, of six and four years of age, prattling merrily by her side. We should not, for our part, have given it as the only story from Paris of the week had it not occupied us, the initiated, entirely; and we can guarantee every word of the wondrous tale as being the most solemn and lamentable truth.

AARON BURR'S DAUGHTER IN LUCK !-A correspondent of the Springfield Republican says that a natural daughter of Aaron Burr, and his residuary legatec, comes curiously into possession of quite a fortune, in this way : Burr held a lease from Trinity Church for the Richmond Hill property, three or four hundred lots in the centre of New York, for 66 years. He re-leased the land for 68 years to Astor and others, and their lease expires in 1860. The lease for three years then beongs to Burr's daughter, and the claim is ndisputable and the value of the lease very great. Already several of the lessees have compromised the claim for from \$1500 to \$2000 per lot.

An Incident in a Groggery,-On one of the corners of Mercer street there is a low drinking house. All around the barroom there are arranged small tables, on which, of an evening, some of the frequenters are resting their glasses, but more are shuffling half-worn cards. There is no name over the door, nor any number upon it; it seems to be no part of the keeper's plan to attract transient patron age, but rather to depend on " a regular ine o' customers," a dozen of whom were assembled sometime after 11 one night last week, where they might have realized as much fun as Swedenborg s evil spirits in the delights of their odure but for a most abrupt interruption just as our reporter chanced to be crossing into Broad-

way. "I want Andrew O'Neil!" The men at the bar and the sitters by the table looked towards the door, where stood a young woman, poorly but not shabbily dressed, in whose unspoiled face hope and desire were struggling with despair. " I want Andrew O'Neal !" There was an energy behind the almost calm voice of the women and at this second summons. middle aged man with a pock-marked face, and in whose mixed blood the Scotch seemed to predominate, got up and heavily moved toward the door.

" " hat are you here for, and away from home again, Mrs ?"

" For you, for you, O'neal; you're not to be here spending your money, and me washing the long day."

"Go about your business-you might be ashamed here among the Mercer street women. I'm not going with you, so start off, and the sooner the better."

"Will you say that to me? Come here

And saying this, the women caught at her husband's cap with one hand, and pulled him by the arm with the other, when the brute pushed her in the face, and sought to excite his fellows against her by vile epithets; but the first jeer he raised made the woman frantic and snatching for an oyster knife, she rushed upon him with such wild fury, that he was rescued with difficulty by the keeper of the

house and one or two bystanders. " Is this the way you talk to me, you white-faced villain?-is this what you promised when I left my good home Look me in the face, you skulk, and speak if you saw ever, or heard ever aught against me as maid or wife? I've not in the house what's comfortable, and you here drinking and playing away the money I should have for the boys. How dare you look at me ?"

The crazed woman shricked this rather than spoke it, and the landlord, annoyed by the crowd gathering at his door, interfered to get her off; he told her to go about her business; that if she was a de cent woman she wouldn't be disturbing the town, and intimated where the door was, out of which she must go.

"Do you tell me to go? do you know mything of me that's not decent? I'm O'Neal's lawful wife. I'm the mother of his two boys (stepping close to him and drawing herself unconsciously up to an attitude of graceful power) do you dare to strike me or say wrong of me? You steal away my joy; you steal away honest people's earnings, you serpent! Yes, hold on to that post; you can't look an honest woman like Mary O'Neal in the face ; no more can any man here, nor this pitiful husband of mine, drinking with harlets and

skulking here, look at me." This burst of invective subdued all about her. Her comely face was radiant with indignant passion. She stood on that niserable floor a revelation of unconscious eloquence and original power, before which cowered the inferior people around her. There was revelling in the St. Nicholas, near by. The gilded bar-room of that caravansera was crowded, its drawing rooms and late supper tables thronger with fair women in costly silks; but was there in any one of all that brilliant assemblage so much of that native power. force of character, and capacity for selfassertion, that mark where the geld-vein are in the quartz of human formation .: was there anywhere more of this than gleamed from the features of Mary O'N eal, with her heart breaking there in the low drinking room across the way?

While she was speaking her husband neaked out through a door behind the bar, and the woman was left alone, Two or three strangers in the crowd expressed their admiration of her womanl iness and their sympathy for her misforctunes by compelling her to take a small sum of money, and urging her to give over looking for her worthless husband then or ever thereafter. But her pathetic reply was, · Bad as he is, I love the ground he walks upon."-N. Y. Tribune.

Science Answering Simple Quest

Why is rain water soft? Because it is not impregnated with earth and minerals Why is it more easy to wash with soft water than with hard? Because soft water uniter freely with soap, and dissolves it instead of decomposing it as hard water does.

Why do wood ashes make hard water soft? 1st. Because the carbonic seid of wood ashes combines with the sulphate of ime in hard water, and converts it into chalk. 2d, Wood ashes convert some of the soluble salts of water into insoluble and throws them down as a sediment, by which the water remains more pure.

Why has rain water such an unpleasant smell when it is collected in a rain tub or tank? Because it is impregnated with decomposed organic matter washed from he roofs, trees, or the casks in which it

Why does water melt salt? Because very minute particles of water insinuate hemselves into the pores of the salt by capillary attraction, and force the crystals

How does blowing hot food make it ool? It causes the air which has been heated by food to change more rapidly, and give place to fresh cold air.

Why do ladies fan themselves in hot weather ? That fresh particles of air may be brought in centact with their face by the action of the fan; and as every fresh particle of air absorbs some heat from the skin, this constant change makes them

Does a fan cool the air? No, it makes the air hotter by imparting to it the heat of our face; but it cools our face by transferring its heat to the air.

Why is there always a strong draught through a keyhole? Because the air in the room we occupy is warmer than the air in the hall; therefore the air in the hall rushes through the keyhole into the roem and causes a dra'ht.

Why is there always a strong draught under the door and through the crevice on each side? Because the cold air rushes from the hall to supply the void in the room caused by the escape of warm air up the chimney.

Why is there always a draught through the window crevices? Because the external air, being colder than the air of the com we occupy, rushes through the window crevices to supply the deficiency caused by the escape of the warm air up the chimney,

If you open the lower sash of a window there is more draught than it you open the upper sash. Explain the reason of this. If the lower sash be opened, cold external air will rush freely into the room and cause a great draught inward : but if the upper sash be opened the heated air of the room will rush out, and of course there will be less draught inward.

By which me ans is a room best ventilated-by opening the upper or lower sash? A room is better ventilated by opening the upper sash, because the hot vitiated air al ways ascends towards the ceiling, and can there easily escape.

By what means is a hot room more quickly cool ad-by opening the upper or ower sash? A hot room is cooled more quickly by the lower sash, because the cool air can enter more freely at the lower part of the room than at the upper.

Why does the wind dry damp linen Because dry wind, like a dry sponge, imbibes the particles of vs.por from the surface of the linen as fast as they are form-

Which is the acttest place in a church or chapel? The gallery.

Why is the galle ry of all public places hotter than the lower part of the buildings? Beesv se the hot air of the buildings asend, and all the co ld air which can enter through the doors as ad windows keeps to the floor till it has become heated.

AN EXCITING SCREE-A BOY TEN YEARS OLD DRIVING IN A RACE .- N. P. Willis, writing of the Horse Fair at Springfield says: And I may as well record that the

next most admired performance on the ground that day, was the driving of a fast horse by a child. The animal (a mare called "Belle,") was a mong the competitors for the trotting p remium, and quite the most showy and fier y looking of the dozen brought up to the staud. The first mile was fer display of t he teams; "and Mr. Ellis, the father of the lad, accom panied him on this circuit -to the exceed ing terror of all the ladie s on the stand dismounting at the close et 'it, and leaving the handsome little fellor v alone in the trotting wagon for the round which was to be a trial of speed. And away they all went, at a slashing pace, the "Belle"

The Cultivation of Taste a Duty.—

The cffects of these tasteful arrangements

The cffects of these tasteful arrangements

Chres Phenomena—A correspondent of Harper's Weekly speaks of two little chess phenomena, residing in Fayette Connty, Ky. They are a boy and girl. aged 11 and 13 years respectively, and blindfolded can beat any of the most experienced players in that section.

every eye among the twenty thousand spectators was fixed on her infant driver. With his little hands stretched forward to the reins, his feet braced against the dashboard, his head laid far back against the cushion, and his cap pulled knowingly one side, he looked mere like one of Titopas's mischievous elves, than the honest thing he was-a live young gentleman of Cambridge, ten years old. But his coming it was the excitement; for, to all appearances the superb animal was wholly beyond control; and as he reached the judges, stand among the foremost, though not the first, the multitude was quite breathless. It seemed inevitable, that in the endeavor to stop her, she would break up and run. But the little driver began bravely to saw upon the bit pulling with his whole strength first one rein and then the other. and to the screaming delight of the ladies. the "Belle" was pulled up. Young Ellis turned and came back to the stand-received with most enthusiastic hurrals by his twenty thousand admirers. And charming to add, the little hero stood up on his feet as he dropped the reins, took off his hat, and made a circular bow to the crowd, with a grace that would have done credit to any courtier.

> From the Rural New-Yorker. Pleasure Grounds.

Home, the place of one's constant residence, is a term replete with deepest interest. It should also be a place of beauty. There should be an exhibition of taste not only in the architectural construction of the house, but in its surroundings. How few rural residences are beautified by what is truly and elegantly termed pleasure grounds. Taste is the faculty of dis cerning beauty, order, congruity, proportion, symetry, or whatever constitutes excellence. It is a nice perception of that which is beautiful, or the power of perceiving and relishing excellence in human performances, especially the fine arts. It is style and manner in respect to what is pleasing.

THE FARMERS' BEAU IDEAL.—It is a source of regret that so few of the agricultural classes, seem to have developed, in any considerable degree, this noble faculty. A large two story dwelling, 40 by 50, situated nearly on a line with the highway, with a 7 by 9 yard about the front door, crammed with briers and bushes few or no trees about it, a large old fashioned barn on the opposite side of the road-the road itself in part being use! for a barn-yard-a corn-barn and a hoghouse in close proximity, with shabby rail fences to match-these constitute their "bean ideal" of a home!

COMMON FOLLY .- It is a sickening truth that there is a fearful waste of propert throughout our rural districts by investments in over-large houses. Millions of dollars are worse than destroyed by being buried amid huge piles of boards, brick and mortar. It seems that this is the fruit of a foolish vanity, for in four cases out of every five, the family occupy simply the wing, or kitchen part, while the main building serves only to be looked at by wayfarers, or dreamed of, and kept in partial repair by its owner.

PLEASURE GROUNDS INDISPENSIBLE .-Every house in rural situations should have its pleasure grounds, the area of which should vary and agree with the size of the residence. The grounds should be tastefully laid out and arranged with circling drive-ways, winding foot paths, groups of trees, shady arbors and retreats. If the surface of the ground is oneven and varied, all the better. An elevation here, and a depression yonder, only serve to highten its charms. Roses and flowering shrubs may be planted as borders to the walks, and here and there an evergreen will serve to heighten the effect. Let no one imagine that this is turning land to a valueless account. The grounds are in grass, and are made to contribute favorably to the dimensions of the hay-mow. We advocate no extravagant outlay of means in fitting the grounds much less in the construction and cost of the buildings. Houses of moderate dimensions, finished neatly and conveniently and furnished substantially but not show ily, with ample pleasure grounds, arranged with taste and beauty, are far more desirable than those huge, unsightly dwelling which are to be seen all through the country, crowded into the highway, and meagerly furnished within.

A BEAUTIFUL OBJECT .- Were we called upon to mention a thing of beauty, we would cite to a snow-white cottage, half screened from view by generous foliage,

as to our dwellings and grounds are twotold. First-its direct and refining effects upon our own family, producing a love of home and home occupations. Second-its cheerful and healthful effect upon all who may come within the circle of its chastening and elevating influence.

A MISTAKE-It is a mistaken idea that the useful is confined solely to that which contributes to the support of animal life -that what will not directly enchance and swell our coffers, is a misdirection of effort-that the Money King is the only monarch that can rightly claim the allegiance of our powers. It is a sentiment of inspiration that men shall not live by bread alone. Man is constituted with a keen perception of the beautiful. A landscape, a waterfall, a rainbow, a flower, a group of trees, if they produce pleasure in the beholder, are really useful. The God of Nature is a God of endless variety and beauty. They are scattered with a lavish expenditure through all his works. Why are we endowed with such exquisite perceptions of the beautiful, if it be not right and proper to gratify our tendencies n that direction? To assert that a thing is simply beautiful, but good for nothing, is giving utterance to sheer nonsense, for everything that is truly beautiful in all its parts, is truly useful. The capacity of receiving pleasure through the different senses-of hearing, seeing, and smellingis as worthy of gratification, as that of pampering the palate with delicious viands and often far more innocent.

A FACT .- It is a gladsome fact that the style of ancient architecture is receiving a radical change, and is giving place to new and modern modes, clethed with refined elegance and taste. The late lamented Downing has left a legacy of ideas that will be cherished as a sacred treasure in the hearts of his countrymen. But in connection with the improvements in the construction of our dwellings, we need to pay far more attention to the grounds around them. No one subject needs so thorough a change as this. He who might be instrumental in preducing a reform in this noble subject, would be justly entitled to more honor than usually rests upon the distinguished and great. His name would descend to posterity as a philanthropist-as a benefactor of his race. It might not be tabled in brass or marble but it would be inscribed on tablets far more enduring—the hearts of his countrymen and their posterity forever. No furm-house should be thrust into the din and the dust of the highway. He who does this wickedness, robs himself, his companion, and his children, of a full cup of pleasure every day through all their amount of injustice and positive injury he inflicts, by so flagrant a breach of good

A CONTRAST.-Let those who contemplate the erection of new dwellings contrast the picture of a huge, uncomely dwelling, situated on or near the line of a filthy, dusty thoroughfare-with barns, cow yards, piggeries and other out-buildings. huddled together in one motley group -with a beautiful white cottage, or farmhouse, situated at a modest distance\* from the read, half screened from view by graceful shade trees, with fine, ample pleasure grounds artistically arranged throughout ; its velvety lawn, its winding gravel walks, its circling carriage road, its groups of evergreens, its bowers and rustic seats, all vieing with each other to lend their charms and heighten and increase its beauties; having its farm buildings neatly, tastefully and conveniently situated in the rear, and connected by a distinct and separate entrance with the highway; then let them render their verdict in that case by a practical demonstration, which rejects the abominable and absurd, but endorses the beautiful, the chaste, and the elegant, (in pleasure grounds) which we advocate. But more on this subjects at a S. B. R. future time.

"Spring Side," Vt., 1858.

\* No farm-house, should have in its pleasure grounds less than a plot 20 rods square. From the highway, let the house occupy a position three-fourths of the distance to the back line, while to the right and left, it is about equidistant from the lateral lines.

-Dr. Randolph, a celebrated Spiritunlist has openly recanted. In a lecture at Utica, on Sunday last, he stated it as his candid opinion, founded upon an ex-perience of nine years as a medium, that Spirtualism was one third imposture, one third insanity, and one-third diabolism Mr. Randolph declares that insanity is the usual fate of trance mediums. He has received and accepted a call to the Christian ministry.